[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ.

Received up to 16th January, 1894.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

THE *Rájpútáná Gazette* (Ajmere), in continuation of its previous article on the subject of the extension of the jurisdiction of the Allahábád High Court over Ajmere, remarks, in its issue of the 7th January, that the present arrangement is very unsatisfactory and involves a great injustice to the natives of the province. The Political Agent is by no means qualified for the exercise of the powers of a High Court. The law provides for cases being referred by him to the Allahábád High Court for opinion on points of law at the request of suitors. But he naturally refrains from making frequent references, inasmuch as he fears that they would betray his shallow knowledge of the law. Ajmere is very fortunate in having a very able and industrious Commissioner in Mr. L. S. Saunders. He administers justice with great care. It is believed that the European community of Ajmere will shortly adopt measures to move the Supreme Government to place that district under the jurisdiction of the High Court. They intend to engage the services of a barrister-at-law to assist them in the matter. It behoves natives to support the movement.

Circulation, 263 copies.

Extension of the jurisdiction of the Allahábád High Court over Ajmere.

Circulation, 200 copies.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 15th January, states that, as the Nizám has come of age and is about to ascend the throne, the question of the restoration of Berar has again attracted public attention. It will be remembered that, when the question was raised some time ago, the Government of India promised to take it into consideration at the time of the installation of the Nizám. It is to be hoped that the Government will redeem its promise. (The *Nyáya Sudhá*, Hardá, of the 9th January, also advises Government to surrender the province in accordance with treaty stipulations.)

Restitution of Berar.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 12th January, states that it is a general complaint with the candidates, who competed for the late Pleadership Examination held at Lahore, that the questions were not confined to the books which had been prescribed for the examination, and the result is that only 20 candidates have been successful in the whole province. An idea is gaining ground with natives to the effect that the Government does not now regard the spread of legal knowledge among them with favor. What wonder if those evil-minded European officers, who cannot brook the least show of independence on the part of natives, have prejudiced the mind of the Government against pleaders. It is clear that if such officers were born in Africa or Arabia, they would carry on slave trade. We hope our liberal-minded Lieutenant-Governor will not allow such wholesale failures in future.

Late Pleadership Examination held at Lahore.

The same paper states that the material condition of every class of the native population is not satisfactory, and urges the appointment of a Royal Commission with a view to curtail the public expenditure. One of the most necessary reforms is the more extended employment of cheap native

Appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into Indian affairs.

agency in conducting the administration. That measure also recommends itself on political grounds.

Circulation, 400 copies.

International Exhibition at Calcutta.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 9th January, in the course of an article on the Calcutta International Exhibition, observes that the Indian court yields the palm to no foreign court in the matter of the excellence of its exhibits, and among the provinces of this country Bombay heads the list. The provinces are generally arranged by visitors in order of merit as follows :—Bombay, Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Panjáb. Hence the Central Provinces may be considered to stand at the bottom of the list below the above provinces. There is reason to fear that sufficient care and pains were not taken in collecting specimens of art and workmanship in this province. Moreover, the exhibits from this province are also under the disadvantage that they have been placed in a comparatively small and dark room, and there is no one in the room to show and explain them to visitors.

Circulation, 135 copies.

The same.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 11th January, states that the editor of the paper set out from Aligarh on the 19th December, by the East Indian Railway, on a journey to Calcutta, to pay a visit to the Exhibition. He travelled second class. All classes of carriages except the first class were over-crowded. The second class was so much over-crowded from Cawnpore to Allahabad that the editor and some other passengers of that class had to travel intermediate class. The Railway Company should always provide additional accommodation on such occasions. The Company would also confer a great boon on the travelling public if it provided separate first and second class accommodation for Europeans and natives. The editor then refers to the general arrangements of the different courts at the Exhibition, and is glad to state that the Indian court excels all the other courts in grandeur. Additional admission fees are levied at some places, such as the glass-house, the Japan theatre, &c. This is objectionable.

Visitors should have free access to all places without the payment of any additional fees.

Circulation, 200 copies.

The Habl-i-Hind (Cawnpore), of the 8th January, argues that there is a pressing need for the introduction of a vagrancy law into this country in order to check the increase of professional beggars.

Increase of professional beggars.

Circulation, 900 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 12th January, refers to the transfer of native judicial officers of Sháhpur to other places, and urges that Lieutenant-Colonel Corbyn, Deputy Commissioner, who has been in charge of that district for a long time, should be also transferred. The resolution of the Supreme Government which recommends the retention of District Officers in the same place for not less than seven years deserves to be reconsidered. In our opinion, no executive or judicial officer should be allowed to remain more than two years in the same district, except for special reasons. The unfortunate disclosures made at Sháhpur also clearly show the necessity for the conduct of every Government officer being always strictly watched.

Transfer of native judicial officers of Sháhpur.

Circulation, 600 copies.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 9th January, referring to the proposed introduction of a house-tax at Lucknow, strongly protests against the tax. It is well known that thousands of men live in large houses, bequeathed to them by their parents, but they are extremely poor and unable to keep the wolf from the door. The levy of the proposed tax would compel them to sell or demolish their houses. If the municipal committee be in want of funds, it had better dispense with the services of one or two of its highly-paid servants. It is to be hoped that the Local Government will never sanction the levy of the tax in question.

Introduction of a house-tax at Lucknow.

Circulation, 140 copies.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 8th January, states that Mr. R. P. Jones, Sub-Inspector of Police at Bijnor, has been transferred

Mr. R. P. Jones, late sub-inspector of Police, Bijnor.

to Cawnpore. As he was accustomed to make purchases on credit, the police-station was filled with traders, with whom he had dealings, on the day of his departure. He cleared his accounts as far as he could, and silently left for Cawnpore in the evening.

Grievances of Muttra pilgrims.

The *Mathurá Samáchár* (Muttra), for December, in an article headed "The grievances of pilgrims to Muttra," complains that the pilgrims, who travel by the Hathras-Muttra and the Rajputana Railway, have to bear much trouble at the Hathras and the Achhnera junctions. Those who arrive at Hathras in the evening have to stay there for the whole night, to their great inconvenience, as no train leaves Hathras for Muttra during the night. Those who go to Muttra by the Rajputana Railway are exposed to great inconvenince at Achhnera in changing the train, as there is no platform at the station. The evil is aggravated by the fact that no lights are put at the place where the passengers have to change the train and the time allowed for the change is too short. In the confusion that ensues among the passangers at the time old men, women, and children often fall down on the ground and are hurt, some persons lose some of the articles they carry with them, some get into the wrong train, and so forth. As soon as the pilgrims arrive at the Muttra station, the rascally Chobés, who lie in wait for them, take them to their houses. (*To be continued*).

Circulation, 250 copies.

LEGISLATION.

Extension of trial by jury to natives.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 11th January, adverting to the late debate in the Legislative Council on the Ilbert Bill, observes:—We doubtless highly disapprove of the compromise, and in a recent issue of the *Hindustání* we asked the Government of India to refer the measure to Parliament. But the excellent debate in the Legislative Council induces us to think that, all things considered, the sooner the unfortunate controversy is brought to an end the better. We would only make

Circulation, 600 copies.

one proposal, and we do not see how Government could withhold its consent from it. The right to demand trial by jury before District Magistrates and Sessions Judges should be extended to natives. The privilege would in no way militate against the interests of Anglo-Indians, while it would ensure justice to our countrymen and save Government from the charge of partiality. The Government of Bombay, which suggested the introduction of the jury clause into the Bill as a solution of the difficulty, also recommended its application to natives. It is a matter of satisfaction that of the members appointed to consider the measure in the Select Committee, Dr. Hunter, Mr. Amir Ali, and Bábu Kristodás Paul are in favour of our proposal.

Circulation, 1,600 copies.

Modifications in the Ilbert Bill.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 9th January, states that the Ilbert Bill is now necessarily viewed by natives with mixed feelings of joy and disappointment. At present no native Magistrate can try a European criminal outside the presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. But when the Bill becomes law, this disqualification will be removed as far as native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges are concerned. They will be placed on a footing of perfect equality with their European *confrères*. So far the measure is a step in the right direction. But every European criminal who is brought before a District Magistrate or a Sessions Judge, whether European or native, will have a right to ask for trial by jury, and the bulk of the jurors will be Europeans. No doubt the jury system is an excellent English institution and nothing can be theoretically said against it, but there is reason to fear that it will lead to frequent failures of justice in the mufassil. Suppose a European appears before the District Magistrate of Dehra Ismael Khán for trial. There must be hardly a dozen Europeans in the Dehrajat, and they must be on more friendly terms with each other than even relatives. Jurors will necessarily be selected from among them, and it is simply inconceivable that the verdict of

such jurors will ever be just and impartial. True, if the Magistrate disagrees with the jury, he will have the power to refer the case to the High Court, but such references will be practically no safeguard against miscarriages of justice. If a Magistrate makes a reference to the High Court in such a case, and that Court upholds the verdict of the jury, he will never again think of making a reference to that Court. If the High Court concurs with the Magistrate, he will incur the displeasure of the jurors. If he be a native, they will harass him in a variety of ways. The only way of neutralizing the evil effects of the proposed extension of the jury trial would be by making the jury consist equally of Europeans and natives. The extension of the privilege to natives is another question and has nothing to do with the Ilbert Bill, which affects only European criminals. We could raise that question at leisure in future.

The same.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind*, which has been recently started at Lahore by one Muharram Ali Chishti, has a long article, in its issue of the 12th January, on the Ilbert Bill. The editor remarks that the introduction of the jury clause into the Bill has spoilt the whole thing. If trial by jury was considered indispensable, the proportion of European jurors should have been fixed at one-half. If the European element prevails, the mixed jury will be a farce. There can be no doubt that such a jury will always acquit the accused, and even if it declares him guilty, it will strongly recommend him to Court for mercy. Hence we may safely predict that the measure will tend to encourage Europeans, especially indigo and tea planters and railway officials, to commit violent assaults on natives without the least hesitation. It is notorious that these classes of Anglo-Indians have always entertained strong hatred towards the children of the soil, and the unfortunate native jurisdiction controversy has greatly intensified that feeling. Under these circumstances it would be no exaggeration to say that the extension of the jury system would be

tantamount to entirely placing the lives of the two hundred millions of the dumb people of this country at the tender mercies of these bloodthirsty Anglo-Indian wolves. It behoves our countrymen to protest against this mischievous proposal with one voice, inasmuch as it will render justice in mixed cases impossible. Nothing could be a greater mistake than to imagine that we are obtaining new rights. A careful study of the legislation of the last ten years will clearly show that we are really moving in a circle and are making no progress. We hope our noble-hearted Viceroy will remain firm and not lose his presence of mind at such a critical time. If he be really unable to stand the Anglo-Indian opposition, he had better resign office in order to save his good name. (The *Oudh Punch*, Lucknow, of the 8th January, in a communicated article, condemns the jury clause, and argues that it will enable Europeans to kill natives with perfect impunity. When Government itself shows so great indulgence to Europeans even in ordinary matters, we should not be surprised if European jurors are actuated by race feeling in giving their verdicts. The *Najmu-l-Akhbar*, Etáwah, of the 8th January, the *Delhi Punch*, Lahore, of the 9th January, and the *Jones Gazette*, Lucknow, of the 8th January, also condemn the jury clause.)

Circulation, 450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 12th January, states that

The same.

Government has been able to please neither Anglo-Indians nor natives in the matter of the Ilbert Bill. The former are not satisfied with the compromise, because they demanded the entire withdrawal of the measure. As regards the latter, what Government gives them with one hand it takes from them with the other. It remains to be seen what further modifications the measure will undergo in the Select Committee. The editor is of opinion that those criminals who are tried by juries before District Magistrates or Sessions Judges should not have the right of appeal, and in petty cases in which it is considered that the sentence will not exceed imprisonment

for three months, or a fine of Rs. 1,000, the criminal should not be allowed to ask for trial by jury.

Circulation, 98 copies.

The same.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 7th January, regrets that the Jurisdiction Bill, about which so great a fuss was made both in this country and in England, has ended in nothing. The mountain laboured, but a mouse was born. On the contrary, the measure has secured new privileges to Europeans. At present they are not entitled to jury trial in some districts, but in future they will enjoy that right at every place. Hitherto European criminals were sometimes convicted and punished by impartial magistrates like Major Chatterton, but they are sure to be invariably acquitted by juries which will mostly consist of their own countrymen. Evidently the verdicts of such juries can never be impartial. Had Anglo-Indians wanted fair play, they would never have raised such an unreasonable clamour against the Ilbert Bill. At all events Government should grant the right of jury trial also to natives.

Circulation, 120 copies.

The same.

The *Vritta Dhárá* (Dhár), of the 31st December (received on the 14th January), referring to the agreement made between the Government of India and the Defence Association in the matter of the Ilbert Bill, observes that the Bill in its present shape is likely to do more harm than good to natives. It would have been better if it had never been introduced. It has embittered the feelings of the whole Anglo-Indian community towards the children of the soil and exposed the Viceroy to public insult at the hand of the former. The same paper, in its issue of the 7th January, remarks that it is unwise to find fault with Lord Ripon, as has been done in some quarters, for the small dimensions to which the Jurisdiction Bill has been reduced by the *concordat*. We know very well that his Lordship was anxious to pass the measure in its integrity. If he has been unable to do so owing to the formidable opposition evoked by the measure, no blame can attach to him.

Moreover, it should be observed that although the jurisdiction of Native Magistrates and Judges has been extended under certain restrictions, the principle which underlay the measure has been maintained. Above all, our countrymen should always bear in mind that the existence of friendly feeling between the rulers and the ruled is of the highest importance, and no concession made against the wishes of the European community can be very beneficial to us.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 600 copies.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 11th January, states that since the death of Sir Salar Jang affairs at Hyderabad have drifted into confusion and the State has become a hot-bed of intrigue. The appointment of an able Prime Minister is a matter of paramount importance, especially as the installation of the Nizám is at hand. To say nothing of the inexperience of the Peshkár in administrative work, his advanced age and weak health disqualify him for the office in question. If Láyaq Ali Khán be considered unfit for the post owing to his green youth, an endeavour should be made to find out if there is any other nobleman at Hyderabad to whom the administration could be safely entrusted. If no competent person be forthcoming there, Sir T. Madho Rao or some other outsider, who should be a man of tried ability and experience, should be appointed to the post.

Office of Prime Minister at Hyderabad.

Circulation, 120 copies.

The *Vritta Dhárá* (Dhár), of the 31st December (received on the 14th January), notices the death of the Mahárájá of Kolhápur with extreme regret, and advises Government to select one of the sons of the ruler of Satara for the throne of Kolhápur. Such a selection would be welcome to the whole Maharatta community.

Kolhápur.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The *Mufíd-i-Ám* (Agra), of the 10th January, endeavours to show that the rules about the prepayment of postage for privileged

Prepayment of postage for privileged newspapers.

newspapers in advance for three months involve loss to editors, and urges that quarter-anna postage stamps should be introduced, or editors should be allowed to pay postage in cash at the time of the delivery of the papers to the post-office.

Circulation, 140 copies.

Grievances of female passengers on railways.

The *Khairkhwáh-i-Álam* (Delhi), of the 8th January, complains that native women are exposed to great inconvenience in travelling by railway, and argues that the evil cannot be remedied unless female officials are employed by Railway Companies to look after the comfort of female passengers.

Circulation, 700 copies.

Alleged ill-treatment of native passengers at railway stations.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahábád), of the 14th January, complains that the treatment of native passengers at the larger railway stations is very unsatisfactory. They are always very roughly handled by the police at the booking office and on their way to the platform. European and Eurasian officials call them names and place no less than ten persons in a compartment, even if the available accommodation in the train can admit of a smaller number of passengers being placed in a compartment.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Notice of arrival of goods not given to traders by the Oudh and Rohilkhand officials.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 11th January, complains that the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway officials do not give any notice to traders of the arrival of their goods, which necessarily causes great inconvenience to them. To make matters worse, if goods are not removed from the railway station within a fixed time after arrival, traders are charged demurrage.

LOCAL.

Circulation, 700 copies.

Parade-ground situated near the fort at Allahábád.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahábád), of the 14th January, states that hitherto persons who went to bathe at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna were accustomed to go through the parade-ground that lies in front of the fort. It would seem that the local authorities have lately thought

fit, for reasons best known to themselves, to stop that thoroughfare and have placed a horseman there to prevent the people from entering the ground. But he lies in wait at a distance and allows the people to enter the ground. When they have entered it, he goes to them galloping, abuses them, threatens to take them to the Magistrate, and does not let them go until they pay him something. Some sort of fence should be put round the ground, notices warning the people against entering the place affixed, and a more honest guard located there.

Circulation, 700 copies.

Bridge over the rájbahá at Atári, Panjáb.

A correspondent of the *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 9th January, complains that the bridge over the rájbahá at Atári is in an unsatisfactory condition. Lately a cart, drawn by four bullocks, fell overboard into the stream when crossing the bridge. Three of the bullocks were killed and the goods in the cart spoilt by water. The bridge should be at once repaired in order to prevent such accidents in future.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
1	*Kháb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Ali ...	Jan. 12th ...	Jan. 18th ...	150 copies.
2	*Akhb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly...	Diwán Bútá Singh,	„ 7th & 9th	„ 10th & 11th	500 „
3	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agrá ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Khwájá Yúsúf Alí,	„ 7th ...	„ 11th ...	200 „
4	*Núr-i-Akhbár* ...	Moráddbád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dilawar Alí ...	„ 8th ...	„ 10th ...	134 „
5	*Akhbár-i-'Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ „ ...	„ 11th ...	100 „
6	*Akhbár-i-'Am* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 9th & 12th	„ 12th & 15th respectively.	1,800 „
7	*Akhbár-i-Tamaddi,*	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Púran Chand ...	„ 8th ...	„ 11th ...	125 „
8	*Ahsanu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	„ „ ...	„ 14th ...	...
9	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rái ...	„ 8th & 12th	„ 10th & 14th respectively.	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
10	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almorá ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	„ 7th ...	„ 10th ...	98 copies.
11	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Chandan Lál ...	„ 5th & 12th	„ 11th & 16th respectively.	141 „
12	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	„ 12th ...	„ 14th ...	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
13	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí-English.	Ditto ...	Totá Rám ...	„ 11th ...	„ 12th ...	125 copies.
14	*Bhárat Bhúshan* ...	Cawnpore,	Hindí-Urdú,	Monthly ...	Gangá Prasád ...	For Jan. ...	„ 10th ...	230 „
15	*Bhárat Vihár* ...	Agrá ...	Hindí ...	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwán Dás ...	Jan. 10th ...	„ 13th ...	150 „

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1883-84.	1883-84.	
16	*Bhárat Sudeshá Pravartak.*	Farukhábad.	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Káli Charan ...	For Dec. ...	Jan. 11th ...	400 copies.
17	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari*...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ..	Jan. 12th ...	„ 14th ...	200 „
18	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	„ 14th ..	„ 16th ...	450 „
19	*Dabíru-l-Mulk* ...	Bhópál ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Amjad Alí ...	Dec. 28th & Jan. 11th	„ 12th ...	349 „
20	*Delhi Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	Jan. 9th ...	„ „ ...	310 „
21	*Desh Upkárak* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sálig Rám ...	„ 12th ...	„ 16th ...	700 „
22	*Dharm Jiwan* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Monthly ...	Sheo Náráin ...	For Jan. ...	„ 11th ...	150 „
23	*Gaur Kayasth* ...	Alláhábád,	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Sankatá Prasád ...	Jan. 12th ...	„ 14th ...	300 „
24	*Growse Gazette* ...	Bulandshahr.	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Gangá Sahái ...	„ „ ...	„ 16th ...	40 „
25	*Gurmukhí Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Gurmukhí ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukh Singh ...	„ 9th ...	„ 14th ...	...
26	*Habíb-i-Hind* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Ditto ..	Pandit Praim Naráin	„ 8th ...	„ 10th ...	200 „
27	*Hámi-i-Hind* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Nabí Ashraf.	„ 10th ...	„ 11th ...	550 „
28	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Gangá Prasád ...	„ 9th, 11th, & 13th.	„ 11th & 14th respectively.	600 „
29	*Hindí Pradíp* ...	Allahábád,	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Bálkrishn Bhatt ...	For Dec. ...	„ 11th ...	220 „
30	*Indian Punch* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Srí Krishna ...	Jan. 8th ...	„ 14th ...	259 „
31	*Islám* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Muhammad Mír ...	„ 4th ...	„ 10th ...	330 „
32	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	„ 9th & 12th	„ 12th & 16th respectively	200 „
33	*Jammú Gazette* ...	Jammú ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Nisár Alí.	„ 7th ...	„ 10th ...	...

34	*Jones Gazette* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Srí Krishn Chand...	„	8th ...	„	14th ...	...
35	*Kárndmah* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„	7th & 14th	„	10th & 16th respectively.	250 „
36	*Kásht Pattrikú* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	„	11th ...	„	13th ...	660 copies (including 501 copies taken by Govt.)
37	*Ketakar Punch* ...	Badáún ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Amjad Husain ...	„	„ ...	„	„ ...	50 copies.
38	*Kaukab-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Revd. J. H. Messmore.	„	„ ...	„	11th ...	416 „
39	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá,*	Benáres ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	„	14th ...	„	16th ...	350 „
40	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam*	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Mír Hasan ...	„	8th ...	„	11th ...	140 „
41	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb,*	Gujránwálá.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Brij Lál ...	„	4th ...	„	12th ...	600 „
42	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Munshi Harsukh Rái.	„	10th & 12th	„	12th & 14th respectively.	450 copies (including 100 copies taken by Govt.)
43	*Lawrence Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Iqbálu-l-dín ...	„	3rd ...	„	14th ...	165 copies.
44	*Lytton Gazette* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Buláqí Dás ...	„	8th ...	„	10th ...	300 „
45	*Marwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	„	7th ...	„	11th ...	100 „
46	*Munshí-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad	„	8th & 15th	„	10th & 16th respectively.	200 „
47	*Mathurá Samáchár,*	Muttra ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Monthly ...	Dwarka Prasád ...	For Dec.	...	„	15th ...	250 „
48	*Mufid-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Durgá Prasád ...	Jan. 12th	...	„	16th ...	40 „
49	*Mihr-i-Darakhshán,*	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	„	8th ...	„	12th ...	100 „
50	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mukhtu-llah Khan,	„	„ ...	„	„ ...	140 „
51	*Mitra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Mukund Rám ...	„	14th ...	„	16th ...	250 „
52	*Mufid-i-Ám* ...	Agrá ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khán ...	„	10th ...	„	12th ...	100 „
53	*Nasr Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Khushwaqt Ráí ...	„	12th ...	„	14th ...	70 „
54	*Nasiru-l-Akhbár* ...	Bárábankí,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yúsuf,	„	8th ...	„	16th ...	160 „
55	*Nasrat-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mukhtu-llah Khán ...	„	„ ...	„	11th ...	150 „
56	*Núr-Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Revd. E. M. Wherry,	„	10th ...	„	12th ...	750 „
57	*Núr-ul-Anwár* ...	Badáún ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Amjad Husain ...	„	„ ...	„	14th ...	250 „

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
58	*Núru-l-Abedr* ...	Alláhábád,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Roshan Lál ...	Jan. 12th ...	Jan. 14th ...	120 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.
59	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ „ ...	„ 12th ...	349 copies.
60	*Nusrat-ul-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	„ 8th ...	„ „ ...	200 „
61	*Nyáya-Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthi-English.	Ditto ...	Basdeo Bháskar ...	„ 9th ...	„ 11th ...	400 „
62	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	„ 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th & 16th.	„ 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th & 16th respectively.	610 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
63	*Oudh Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	„ 8th ...	„ 13th ...	450 copies.
64	*Panjábí Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Asím ...	„ 5th 9th & 12th.	„ 10th, 12th & 14th respectively.	250 „
65	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dín Muhammad ...	„ 7th ...	„ 10th ...	300 „
66	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Alláhábád,	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	„ 14th ...	„ 14th ...	700 „
67	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 12th ...	„ „ ...	...
68	*Quisart Akhbár* ...	Jullundur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	„ „ ...	„ 13th ...	103 „
69	*Rafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Hussain ...	„ 9th ...	„ 10th ...	...
70	*Rafiq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	„ 12th ...	„ 15th ...	...
71	*Rahber-i-Hind* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Nádir Alí Sháh ...	„ 8th, 11th & 15th.	„ 10th, 12th, & 16th respectively.	450 „

72	*Rájpútáná Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	„	7th & 14th	„	10th & 16th respectively.	263	„
73	*Reformer* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Hargopál ...	„	9th ...	„	12th ...	700	„
74	*Rekhtí Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Naráin ..	„	8th ...	„	11th ...	184	„
75	*Sabhá Kapúrthalá* ...	Kapúrthalá	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Diván Mathurá Dás	„	12th ...	„	15th ...	120	„
76	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bháwalpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Dwárká Náth ...	„	10th ...	„	14th ...	320	„
77	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Banshí Dhar ...	„	7th ...	„	13th ...	200	„
78	*Shahna-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Husain ...	„	10th ...	„	„ ...	120	„
79	*Shula-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Ibráhím.	„	8th ...	„	10th ...	175	„
80	*Sultánu-l-Zurfá* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ishóq Hasan Khán,	Nov.	24th, 1st 8th, 16th & 24th Dec.	„	11th ...	...	...
81	*Victoria Paper* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	Jan.	8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th & 14th.	„	10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th & 16th respectively.	900	„
82	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Maráthi ...	Weekly ...	Harí Bháskar ...	Dec.	31st & 7th Jan.	„	14th ...	120	„
83	*Waqáya-i-Álam* ...	Gházipur,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad,	Jan.	7th ...	„	13th ...	300	„

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